## TRAINING A RUNNER.

Feeding, Clothing and Exercising a Young Thoroughbred.

A BIG LOTTERY IN HORSE FLESH.

The Dwyers' Unfortunate Experience With Yearlings.

WHAT IT COSTS TO RUN A GREAT STABLE

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCE.)



ORSE racing and everything about it is a ottery, especially year lings," remarked Phil Dwyer, as he poked his light cane at the protruding nose of Inspector B, who was peering inquisitively from his box stall at Dwyer Brothers' racing stables at Gravesend.

Jockeys and stablemen were busily running in and about the great angle, and the watchful eye of the head trainer, Frank McCabe, was everywhere. It takes a cool, level-headed man to have charge of \$70,000 worth of horse-fiesh. Scores of birds sat twittering on the long, low roof of the stables, and a colony of fowls strutted about, undismayed by the neighing and pawing of the satiny skinned racers and the ubiquitous jockeys who, loaded down with harness and brushes, were getting ready for the racing hour when the Dwyer cracks would take the field.

It is a model establishment, that of the Dwyers. Hanging on the edge of the Coney Island Jockey Club's track, the bend of which impinges upon the eastern boundary, covering about a couple of acres and with stalls for 100 or more horses, it is the turf-man's ideal of what a racing stable should and free from needless decoration, yet supplied with everything necessary for the care of the stock. The stables themselves are in the form of an L, with a large number of stalls in both wings. Almost every stall contained a racer more or less known to the patrons of the track. Some were in prime condition, but there were others whose coats were no longer glossy and whose eyes and general gait bespoke the horse out of

offered to him cheap than for any other reason. Well, he brushed her up, trained her a bit and then entered her for a race. To his intense surprise, and I need hardly say to that of everybody eise, she won. To cut the story short," added Mr. Dwyer, "the \$400 filly belonging to the poor switch-tender carried everything before her and she netted him a pot of money. Reclare—for that is the animal I mean—is everywhere known now as one of the best cracks in the business. She has won every race or got a place in every race for which she has been entered in the last few months, and I hear that her owner refused \$25,000 for her, as he had made considerably more than that amount out of her and expected to do still

amount out of her and expected to do still

"Now, I think this shows that one can never tell what a 2-year-old may do, let alone a yearling. Undoubtedly Reclare had been tried before being sold and had disappointed her first owners. I have bought yearlings at from \$600 to \$800 apiece and have got nothing out of them. It is the same way with 2-year-olds. We started out with 37 2-year-olds, at an average cost of \$2,200 a head and got not a good one in the lot! A few experiences of that sort would convince any man that it takes money to run a stable, and that it's a lottery after all. You do the best you can and yet you never know how you are coming out in the long run."

TRAINING YEARLINGS. The Dwyers will sell off a large number of their 2-year-olds some time in November, but the untried yearlings will not be put under the hammer. One promising yearling is Blackburn, a fine-looking, likely colt, by



the famous Luke Blackburn, out of Tallapoosa. The horses both at Gravesend and Monmouth Park are under the care of Trainer McCabe and his assistant, Hardy

PRIZES AND BLANES. turned out to the hayfield or meadow. He is liberally fed with oats and bran, and if he is to be a racing colt he is stabled, handled



DWYERS' YEARLING STABLES AT GRAVESEND.

are not fit this season," said Mr. Dwyer. 'Inspector B there is a good horse-no bet ter; but he won't run now awhile, if at all this year. This fellow here is Eon, full sister to Fole the horse which Freddie Gebhardt owned and which died tragically on the track you may remember, a few years ago, breaking his neck. He was a flyer; but this one 's'—and he shrugged his shoulders signifi-cantly. "So you see that while pedigree and blood are verything, yet there are cases where even the same get fails to develop a single quality in common. That 2-year-old is sister to Tremont. She has no record. There's Sir Dixon over there; another good horse out of training. He has made some capital wins for us," he the yearlings. When first taken out to exlatter curved his neck contentedly. "Plainlooking brute, isn't he? Well, he can run a race, though, and has taken the bonors from many a fine horse. That one there, standing so high—he must be about 16½ or dle. Then they are taken off a little way to 17 hands—is a brother to Dry Monopole and the nearest fields or downs. At the first trial a no-good. He never did anything, and while I suppose we may give him another trial, we shall probably part with him next lash out behind victously. But they must

"This showy fellow is own brother to Kingston, the winner of the Oriental Stakes, and the first special purse of \$5,000. He is of no acco. at on the track, and has never done anything remarkable."

'It's a little surprising, isn't it, that the famous strain shouldn't tell better "Well, as I said, it's all a lottery," re-plied the turfman. "Now, come here; see, this fellow is Houston, an own brother to



Hanover, the king of them all. Fine horse to look at, too, this one is. But he never did anything. See the same shapely flank and forequarters and the homely head. Just like Hanover's. But what a differ Those I have shown you are all out of con-

dition and won't be run this season.
"The yearlings, you say? There are four of them here now and 19 at Monmouth Park. We have about 40 horses here just of which some 15 or 18 are in active training; the rest, with the exception of the four yearlings, being out of condition. Here's one of the yearlings," he added, as a lively little bay mag thrust its nose out at the visitors. It had a peculiar and rather pretty white marking down the nose that would have made it known anywhere. "He's a regular beauty, and is by Duke Blackburn, out of Tomboy. She may come to something yet; you can't tell," said the horse owner, reflectively.

COST OF RUNNING A STABLE. "How many animals are there altogether

in your stables, here and elsewhere, Mr. "We have 68 in all, of which 49 are 2 years old and upward. They are all very highbred and expensive horses. Have you any notion what it costs to run a stable?" he asked, suddenly. "We have, when all are here, not less than \$70,000 or \$75,000 worth of stock, and it takes almost as much to keep the thing going and to meet all exto keep the thing going and to meet all ex-penses. It's a bigger risk than one would take in Wall street, for expenses go on just the same, whether you win or lose. Now, this has been a queet season, and Western men have gone home disgusted. The year-ling business is the greatest lottery of all. Why," he added, "the whole turf here-Why," he added, the whole turf here-abouts is talking of the wonderful streak of luck that has befallen a man named Warnke, who was a switchtender on Cul-ver's railroad a few months ago. It seems wer's railroad a few months ago. It seems that Warnke, who was a poor man, was persuaded to buy a little 2-year-old filly. He had no experience on the turf and made the purchase more because the animal was and a little salt.

and dressed daily, introduced to the halter, led about, and even tied up. Great care is taken to develop a good temper and tracta-bility, and he is never barshly treated. He is bitted, but softly, so as not to hurt his mouth; his bedding is looked after scrupulously, and his feet are kept clean and healthy by frequent washings. For the first year he is fed all he can eat, but not to the

point of gluttony. The colts are kept in one stable, the fillies in another, and all under careful trainers, who observe whether they are gluttons, moderately hearty feeders or "The best riding boys and lightest weights they are clothed and saddled, and sometimes the bridle and hood are put on. Each boy mounts, and the youngsters are led into the stable yard and walked about till they get used to the sensation of the sadnot be beaten. When the boy cannot control the colt or filly, the trainer takes a hand and a sudden strong pull will generally stop the anties and bring the yearling to terms. If that isn't sufficient, the groom will mount, check up the animal's head and

thump both heels against its sides. "A good way in training yearlings is to have a steady hack travel alongside when the little horse is trotting or galloping about among the low hills or across the fields. He should always be exercised in company if possible, otherwise he gets shy when in a crowd with other horses. Occasionally the boy should run along and gallop him a bit, leading him by the halter. You see, the chief object the first year is to develop strength, form and good habits. The serious training begins when he is classed as a "Eifth avenue."

TESTING THE YOUNGSTERS. "Trying yearlings to test their quality and promise is a very different thing from trying trained thoroughbreds that are going into a race. But suppose the colt has passed through the novitiate, and is to be in a field with other yearlings and you want to make a test of his racing qulities. You get the youngsters together on the trial ground; gallop them a little to get them in spirits; pull them up, walk them a bit in line till the starting point is reached, and then away! Alter they are well off there should be no pulling whatever. They should be held well in hand, especially at the turns and kept together; but no youngster should be strong if he shows size of the strong in t be struck if he shows signs of getting tired. Rather pull him up and ease him a little, but don't pull hard enough to spoil his stride. That is the sure result of pulling hard on a yearling. Some are frightened and will even shake all over after a trial. Others immediately show their superiority and forge ahead in capital shape from the very beginning, with never a break. The good colt is a jewel and is at once taken out and trained with greater care than ever, to develop what in yearling form may ultimately come to be the quali-ties of a crack racer. Yearlings, however, are so uncertain that while one may get them to face a crowd on the race course and

may take every precaution, setting down the jockey to the lightest possible weight when he rides for yearling stakes, one is never sure what is going to happen.

"When the youngster is 2 years old his experience as a racer begins. About eight weeks' training is considered both here and in England about the regular curriculum. weeks' training is considered both here and in England about the regular curriculum for 2-year-olds. The first week the regimen is about as follows: He is made to trot half a mile and then is taken and rubbed down with soft cloths. The hand must not be used on the skin at all. He is then walked a mile and trotted a mile before noon. In the afternoon he is walked a mile under the saddle, watered at the stable, his legs washed and cleaned off and then he is fed and shut up for the night. Some stuff his feet with a preparation of tar, molasses and lard and cover them with wet tow or cotton, but there cover them with wet tow or cotton, but there are many preparations that are superior to this. If the weather be cold he is sheeted, the number of coverings being regulated according to the condition of the atmosphere. His feed should be carefully attended to and he should eat from eight to ten quarts a day of 24 hours—I night to a quart at daylight. 24 hours—1 pint to a quart at daylight, 2 or 3 quarts at 9 o'clock, 2 at noon, 1 pint at 4 o'clock and 2 or 3 quarts at night. He should get as much hay and fodder as he

"The second week is similar to the first. On the third week he should get a light sweat and only half his usual quantity of fodder. Warm bran mash is substituted for the usual feed, in about the same quantity, at night. In the morning enough blankets are put on to make him comfortable and he is walked a mile, trotted a mile, and then care must be taken that he doesn't cool off too rapidly. A swallow of water with a little salt is given with benefit. At night he can get 25 swallows of water when it is intended to sweat him.

DEVELOPING SPEED.

"The fourth week is the same as the third "The fourth week is the same as the third as to feed, and he should be run about the same distance and get another sweat. The fifth week does not change the feed or the distance. The colt can be galloped at a good, strong pace now, but not at his top speed. He should get a good sweat as before. In the sixth week the trainer can venture on a little longer distance, and the colt can be made to move faster for, say 300 yards, the rest of the distance being done at about half speed.

about half speed.
"In the seventh week of training it will be found that the colt is getting strong and vigorous and that his form and wind are greatly improved. His feed should now be diminished and about 30 swallows of water given him on alternate days when he is to be run. First he should be walked, then

other day.
"In beginning the eighth and last week of his training a change in the programme might be made by speeding him in the last half of the mile instead of the first half and sending him along at top speed. Let him go and get all the running you can out of him on the front stretch. A good way is to walk him a bit, then trot, then gallop till a mile is covered slowly. Then strip him, put up the rider and gallop slowly till within 25 yards of the half mile, when you can send him at full speed for home. Keep a good pull, but get all you can out of him. If he is right he will do his best work without a great deal of urging. A brush with one or two others may scare him a bit when he is going so fast, but he will soon overcome this timidity. You understand that in every case when he is running at top speed in these trials he

should run in company.

"When preparing your 2-year-old for a brush with other promising colts give him 20 swallows of water, a handful of stemmed Monmouth Park are under the care of Trainer McCabe and his assistant, Hardy (ampbell.

"The education of yearlings is an interesting study," said one of the best trainers yesterday.

"The foal is weaned at five or six months, housed for a while and then mile, and you will soon see what there is in

"The spurs should be put on early in the course of training. If necessary the treat-ment of the last week should be continued a week or two longer, always giving him a half mile and repeat. Pull well and have the colt in hand at the turns particularly, but on both back and front stretches give him his head and the spur together and see

what he can do.

"I want to say a word about physic. You shouldn't undertake to physic your 2-year-old yourself, unless it is done a month ahead of the race. Indeed, if he is properly cared for no medicine should be needed while he is in actual training."

G. H. SANDISON.

### MELLOR & HOENE'S GREAT EXHIBIT.

Pianes and Organs. When you speak of the splendid instruments carried by this firm, everybody knows what you are talking about, for the thousands of pianos and organs which have been placed by Mellor & Hoene in homes, churches and lodges have given such unqualified satisfaction, that it is an open secret that they are the people to deal with if you want the very best the market affords. Take for instance the Hardman pianos that have walked right into public favor: they have walked right into public favor; they are wonderful instruments, possessing phe-nomenal durability, great power and full-ness of tone, and from their peculiar construction a perfect action that is perforce lasting. This last is effected through having the "metal key frame support;" the keys and action are clamped to this iron frame, and as climate does not affect it, it always remains level, and the "key sticking," so prevalent with the warped wooden supports, is avoided. Another great advantage in the Hardman pianos is the patent "harp stop attachment," to be used at will; this reduces the striking distance or blow of the hammer, so that the volume of tone is cut off, and any amount of exercises may be practiced without approvance to neighbors. without putting the instrument out of tune and with little or no wear upon the "nelts

Then there are the Kıakauer Bro.'s pi-anos, noted for their beautiful singing tone elegant cases, great durability, and exquisite touch; surely recommendations to make any

Organ firms are represented by samples of Palace, Chicago Cottage and Chase. The self-playing Æolian organ has a fine octave keyboard, the usual stop action, and the automatic or self-playing action. By a careful and judicious arrangement of the perforated papers, which are the equivalents of the barrels in music boxes, a large and varied repertoire of classical or popular music may be played at will. All the instruments mentioned in this article and others are carried in large stock at No. 77

## ELEGANT FALL GOODS.

True Economy Dictates That Buyers Go to Lynch's, 438 and 440 Market Street. Fall has come, and with it merchants are getting in their fall and winter lines of goods, but it is safe to say that a better as and 440 Market street, cannot be found. That this is recognized by buyers is attested by the rapidly increasing patronage of the establishment. The stock comprises all the fashionable and leading novelties in Em-broidered Robes and fall and winter Dress Goods. The Underwear Department is distinguishable for the completeness of the stock and the low prices. It comprises Camel's Hair, Merino, Scotch Wool and all kinds of Flannels. For Suitings the line is exceptionable, and contains Henriettas, English Serges, French Cashmeres, Gilbert Cloths, Jamestown Suitings, Plaids and Combination Stuffs. Great bargains can be Plushes. Handkerchiefs, Embroideries, Collars, Cuffs, Gloves, Corsets, Braids and Laces of the best quality are very cheap. Black All-Wool Cashmeres, of extra qual-ity, range from 45c, 50c, 60c to \$1 per yard. Comforts, Blankets, Sheets and other bed furnishing material sell at bottom prices. In fact all the lines of goods at Lynch's store are of the best quality and at the lowest

All colors of shades, mounted on best spring rollers, ready to hang, at 50 cents each at Groetzinger's, 627 and 629 Penn

CHRISTY'S Academy of Dancing and De-portment, 1012 Penn ave. Prof. Christy is forming new classes on Monday evening for beginners. Waltz taught in one term.

TIME is the true test. F. & V.'s Pilsner beer grows daily in popularity. Cash paid for old gold and silver, at Hauch's, No. 295 Fifth ave.

CABINET photos, \$1 per doz. Lies' Popular Gallery, 10 and 12 Sixth st. ALL corsets from 25c to \$1 50 less than

regular price at the closing out sale of F. Schoenthal, 612 Penn ave.

EVERY DAY SCIENCE A Scientific Theory About the Formation of Petroleum.

VAST UNWORKED OIL FIELDS. Revival of Our Shipbuilding and Shipping Industries.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL NOTES

PREPARED FOR THE DISPATCH. Readers of THE DISPATCH who desire nformation on subjects relating to industrial development and progress in mechanical, civil and electrical engineering and the sciences can have their queries answered through this column.

In a pamphlet lately published, C. Marvin draws attention to the vast fields of petroleum that at present, owing to the supineness of the authorities, remain untrotted, then made to gallop a mile, then walked for ten minutes. Then, with all his clothes off, he should be given another mile, the first half at a good found pace and the last half at half speed. He may be given a second brush with the other colts every import from Russia the quantity they need that day. worked. In Burmah, which has not long for their own consumption. In Canada, too, says Mr. Marvin, a similar state of things prevails.

The theory of the process of the formation of petroleum is a most interesting one. It is generally admitted that the crust of the earth is very thin in comparison with the diameter of the latter, and that this crust incloses soft or fluid substances, among which the carbides of iron and other metals find a place. When, in consequence of cooling, or some other cause, a fissure takes place through which a mountain range is protruded the crust of the earth is bent, and at the foot of the hill fissures are formed, or, at any rate, the continuity of the rocky layers is disturbed, and they are rendered more or less porous, so that surface waters are able to make their way into the bowels of the earth, and to reach occasionally the heated deposits of metallic carbides, which may exist either in a separated condition or blended with other matter. Under such circumstances it is easy to see what must take place. Iron, or whatever other metal may be present, forms an oxide with the oxygen of the water; hydrogen is either set free or combined with the carbon which was associated with the metal, and becomes a volatile substance—that is, naphtha. The water which had penetrated down to the incandescent mass was changed into steam, a portion of which found its way through the porous substances with which the fissures were filled, and carried with it the vapors of the newly-formed hydrocarbons, and this mixture of vapors was condensed wholly or in part as it reached the cooler strata. The chemical composition of the hydrocarbons produced will depend upon the conditions of pressure and temperature under which they are formed. It is obvious that these may vary between very wide limits, hence it is that mineral oils, mineral pitch, ozokerite, and similar products differ so greatly from each other in their relative proportions of hydrogen and carbon. Artificial petroleum has been frequently prepared by a process analogous to that just described.

American Shipbuilding.

There are everywhere signs that the Americans are becoming thoroughly alive to the causes which led to the decay of their ship building and shipping industries. Already there is increased activity in all our shipyards, and there is every prospecof our soon becoming a powerful rival to England in these departments. When the existing legislative obstacles have been removed there seems nothing to hinder us from building and owning the ships necessary, at least, to carry our own commerce, as we have abundance of national resources in the shape of coal, iron and wood. There is no doubt that public opinion is slowly but surely veering round to a recognition of the of relaxing the ruinous restricnecessity of renaing the runnous restrictions which have been imposed on the shipping industry. In other directions also the same tendency is observable. The manufacturers in New England are being seriously crippled by Western competition, and in their difficulty they are crying out for a relaxation of the tariff so as to permit the importation of coal from Nova Scotia, whereby they may be placed on a level with their rivals. So long as the great industries were confined to one particular part of the States are regions the States, no serious complaint was heard; but now that the pinch of internal competition is felt, the tariff question assumes a new phase, which may, by and by, have an important influence.

Prevention of Cotton Burning at Sea. Another method has been added to those peretofore proposed to prevent the burning of cotton when conveyed in vessels. The safeguard now brought forward consists in wrapping each bale of cotton in wire gauze instead of the usual covering of jute bagglug. It has been, it is claimed, subjected to all kinds of tests, including hooks and compression, and has proved itself in all respects equal to jute bagging, which it does not exceed in cost. The principle involved is that the flame will not pass through very small holes, according to the well-known construction of the Davy safety lamp. Cotton packed in the hold of a vessel will, when once on fire, burn more or less slowly for weeks, even when the hold is flooded with sea water, and when removed the cotton will burst into flames, burning fiercely and destructively. Cotton bales have even been known to float, blazing away when thrown overboard after being taken from a burning vessel. In this case the cotton became heated almost to the charring point by the long-continued fire close by. But while such wire cloth might stand a considerable degree of heat for some timo, sooner or later the metal will oxidize and fall to pieces. It is suggested, therefore, that jute bagging might be treated with silicate of soda or some fireproofing "water glass" to render the fabric non-inflammable.

Until very recently it was held by most

engineers and architects that the solidification of mortars took place in consequence of the absorption of carbonic acid gas by the lime during the process of crystallization, but it has been fairly objected to this theory that the quantity of carbonic acid gas contained in the atmosphere which could be brought into contact with a large body of cement would not suffice to saturate the latter. The generally received opinion on the subject now is that limes harden simply in consequence of the combination with water which takes place during the slackening, and that the rapidity of the setting and the permanence of the newly formed hydrate of lime depends upon its being combined with some other salt; the pure hydrate of lime is, in fact, soluble, the hydrated ailicate of lime is tolerably insoluble, but it forms slowly; while the hydrated double silicate of lime and alumina, or of lime and lime during the process of crystallization, silicate of lime and alumina, or of lime and magnesia, are practically insoluble. This may be taken as an explanation of the general conditions which arise, but the obs subject of the chemical actions which take place under the influence of high degrees of temperature has not yet been thoroughly investigated, and offers a most interesting field of experiment and research.

Restoration of Cinesic Architecture. Schoenthal, 612 Penn ave.

An interesting account has just been published of the restoration of the Doge's palace at Venice. The restoration undertakes to restore the beautiful buildings on the banks of the Venetian Grand Caual, so charmingly described by Ruskin. This work of restoration is one of the most extensive and painstaking of modern times. The An interesting account has just been pub-

work is naturally concentrated on the two great areades, which have suffered greatly from faulty foundations aggravated by the injudicious use of iron in the masonry. Owing to this failure of foundations, and the corrosion of iron, the exquisite capitals have had a bad time. These "Stones of Venice" have been split and broken in a most deplorable manner. The steps taken to restore them, however, and to preserve them for the delight of future generations of art lovers have been most thorough. The whole of the mason work has been effectively and permanently strengthened, and an attempt will be made to imitate in color the old work. It is said that this is being done so closely as to deceive the most critical eye.

Manufacture of Slate Pencils. One of the most peculiar branches of inlustry in this country is the manufacture of slate pencils. There is only one slate pencil factory in the United States. It employs 25 hands, who turn out 30,000 slate pencils every day. The method of manufacture is a good deal in advance of the primitive methods employed some years back. Not long since the blocks of soit slate from which pencils are cut were sawed in lengths and distributed among the paid-blowing laand distributed among the neighboring la-borers' families to be whittled down to pencil shape. Those working at them could earn about 50 cents per thousand. Now the blocks are put into a machine and cut into square lengths by revolving knives, and the lengths are afterward rounded and polished by emery belts. One man can cut and finish about 8,000 pencils per day.

Preserving Fruit in Sand. The Italians have a method of preserving fruit in sand, alternate layers of fruit and sand being put down. Oranges are frequently kept for months by this process The fruit is cut, not torn, from the tree. A similar method has been adopted by a grower of oranges in South Atrica, and the truit comes out of the "silo" in fine condition at a time when oranges are scarce and yield good prices. Sweet potatoes may be preserved in the same manner.

A cast-steel gun weighing 235 tons ha just been shipped by Messrs. Krupp from Hamburg for Cronstadt. The caliber of the gun is 131/4 inches, the barrel is 40 feet in length, and its greatest diameter is 61/4 feet. The range of the gun is over 11 miles, and it will fire two shots per minute, each shot costing \$1,250 to \$1,500. The gun is the largest and heaviest in existence.

Sulphurle Ether Motor.

M. de Susini, a Corsican doctor, has, it is asserted, constructed a motive apparatus or propeller of 20 horse power which is worked by sulphuric ether, a result which the doctor anticipates will realize a saving of 65 per cent of the combustible material at present employed for setting machinery in mo

#### PEDAGOGUE AND PUPIL.

MISS MAGGIE WISE has been elected an dditional teacher in the Allen school. THE Teachers' Academy meets next Saturday at the Grant school to elect officers. NOVEMBER 1 is the latest date fixed for the ledication of the Allegheny High School. MISS KATE Y. BLACK has been elected to the vacancy in the Homewood school. Miss Anderson was made substitute. IF Mrs. Cooper, formerly of Fredonia, N. Y., will call at the Central Board rooms she will find valuable information awaiting her.

DR. McKelvey, President of the Central Board, returned yesterday from Lamar, Miss., where he had been in attendance at his THE only applicant as yet who has applied for the position of additional preceptress at the High School is Miss Woods, the daughter of Principal C. B. Woods,

PRINCIPAL MARTIN, Director Smalley and seven teachers of the Waynesburg schools were in the city on Friday and spent the after-noon at the Grant school, imbibing some of its excellent school system.

THE increase in the attendance at the Forbes school justified the granting of another teacher. which will be utilized to secure a writing and drawing teacher for this school. The election will likely be held next month.

MISS ESSELIUS, who has charge of the in dustrial work at the California Normal School, was a visitor at the Central Board rooms yester-day. This young lady is but a short time from Sweden, and is an adept at industrial work. MANAGER JOHNSTON, of the Exposition, will have a whistle blown in Machinery Hall and a bell rung in the Main building at 12 o'clock hereafter, so that the school children will know when to depart. It has been suggested that by way of an attraction the school children ought to give a grand chorns some evening.

Can Pittsburg have High Schools in the

East End and Southside? This is a question that is being discussed by the educational peothat is being discussed by the educational people just at present. At the last meeting of the Central Board a committee was appointed to determine on the advisability of having such schools in those two localities. It appears that the Legislature will have to authorize each institutions by special enactment, as the present law provides that there shall be but one High School for Pittsburg. Superintenaent Luckey, in speaking of this matter, said: "It depends on the interpretation of the law. If the proposed East End and Southside High Schools be considered additions to the Central School, in which additions there would be only a two years' course, then they might be erected under the law." One thing is certain, there cannot be three regular High Schools. The committee will report at the next meeting. If the commercial department be removed from the Central High School, as spoken of at the last meeting, it will likely be to the Ralston School, where there are a number of vacant rooms.

## EVERETT PIANO CLUB

Or Co-Operative System of Selling Planes, Is the most successful and satisfactory plan ever tried. We are delivering pianos as fast as our wagons can haul them. Our mem-bers get the lowest possible price, because there are enough members to contract for 350 pianos, and thus save \$75 in the price of 350 pianos, and thus save \$75 in the price of each piano; 350 members, each paying \$1 per week, will pay for one piano in cash each week, and we deliver one piano per week on these payments. Members who pay all cash, or who pay \$25 cash and \$10 monthly can take their pianos at once, and still get the discount obtained by the club contract. The piano selected by the club has no superior. Having the whole market to choose from on so large a contract, we has no superior. Having the whole market to choose from on so large a contract, we chose the Everett because it gives full value, dollar for dollar. We pay nothing for reputations of men who died years ago. The Everett is a piano of to-day, with all the latest improvements. The tone is rich, powerful and musical, and they are made to wear. Each piano is warranted for seven years. Now don't wait too long. Our club is not yet full, but we are delivering pianos. is not yet full, but we are delivering pianos, and it is filling up rapidly. Send for circular or call and see the pianos at once.

ALEX. ROSS, Manager,

137 Federal street, Allegheny.

DR. JOHN W. JAMES, magnetic healer, lso massage treatment. Consultation free. Rooms at 954 Penn avenue, Pittaburg, Office hours from 1 P. M. to 7 P. M.

You Are a Fool If you do not buy a piano or an organ from If you do not buy a plane or an organ from
us this month, as we are selling at prices
unheard of in this city.
Upright planes, 7½ octave, \$175.
Square planes, 7½ octave, \$100.
Organs, 5 octave, \$44.
Organs, 6 octave, \$50.

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All the above goods are new. Money unded if not satisfactory.

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Our Proposed World's Fair Brings Up Memories of the

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Historians Believe Columbus to be the First European Visitor.

THE NATIVES GENTLE AND COURTEOUS

Now, and henceforth, as the World's Fair progresses the history of Columbus must and will be immortalized. Human society, like the human body, is subject to epidemics. We have sentimental spidemics, political epidemics and dramatized ro-mance. At present certain dynamical conditions are arising where sentiment evolves dogma and the country is resolved into a vast debating club, and we find ourselves in the age of polemical wrangling, and the question, "The site for the World's Fair?" becomes the speculative epidemic. But, leaving the decision of the important question to the contending forces of Mammon and sentiment, thoughts as to why we honor the memory of Columbus obtrude themselves. There is no achievement in the world's history so worthy of glowing fame as the great deed of Columbus. When he set sail across an unknown sea, upon set sail across an unknown sea, upon the faith of conviction, he did it with a deliberate dignity of a heroic purpose. What a hazardous undertaking! no telescope, no quadrant. The Copernican system undiscovered. Ignorance and superstition ruled the seamen. But on that fair October day in 1492 the first glimpse of

AN UNENOWN WORLD

appeared, sails were lowered, Columbus, in crimson array, bore the Spanish flag, his captains each a banner, and on bended knees chanted the Te Deum, and then with courtly formality took possession of the new country. It is a curious fact that the island that made the new world a certainty should itself remain uncertain of identification for 400 years. Navarrete, Humboldt, Itving, Bucher have each identified a different island, but of the glory of that first entrance on the American continent there can be no doubt.

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entrance on the American continent there can be no doubt.

Is it surprising that the simple natives cried "Come and see the people from heaven;" but were only too soon destined to believe that their visitors were from a very different region. Columbus described the innocent happiness of the natives. "They were no wild sayages, sout were very gentle and courteous," he says, "without knowing what evil is, without killing, without stealing." These original owners gave to him a new world for Castile and Leon, while in exchange he gave to them "some glass beads and little red caps," believing that they were more easily made Christian through love than fear, but the tragedy of the world began when we find this same admiral writing to the Spanish Majesties that he would be able to furnish them with gold, cotton, spices, etc., etc., and slaves—"slaves! As many of them as their highness shall command to be shipped;" and thus this land—a paradise of almost primeval beauty and simplicity—was transformed into a land of cruel bondage, desolation and death. But the past is forever gone, and in its stead have come days of prosperity, highest civilization and a nation, the noblest on the broad globe.

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While seven cities disputed the honor of being the birthplace of the divine Homer, ten cities does not exhaust the list of ambitious piaces that aspire to the glory of having given to the world "ze great Christopher Columbo." In his life, so full of illusions and strange vicissitudes, as a philosopher, as a Christian, he belonged less to the age in which he lived than any of his cotemporaries. He shared the cruel prejudices of his age, but

ROSE ABOVE ITS IGNORANCE. To him a dream was a revelation, and in matters of religion he yielded a blind, unreasoning faith. The sublime fervor of an ardent imagination never left him. The son of a wool comber, from a desperate adventurer he passed to a successful discoverer, and emblazoned on his shield the royal arms of Castile and Leon. He went out in search of a new route—and found a kingdom. The picturesque and romantic legends of the "Wonderstrands" are resisted by American antiquarians, who dislike anything vague or legendary, and prefer to think that no European visitors had come to these shores before Columbus; but shadowy romance does hover all around our continent, despite the resistance of antiquarians. Historians first shrank from the innovation when the ponderous volume, "Antiquatates Americans," containing the the innovation when the ponderous volume, "Antiquatates Americane," containing the Norse legends of Vinland made its appearance, and even yet George Bancroft will hardly allude to the subject and phrases the legends "mythological." But with Columbus' discovery of America came the revolution of the world, in science, in literature, and in Christianity.

For the first time the world commenced using its brains, the people awakened to the idea of social improvement, and the dawn of literary activity began. Then came before the thinking Europeans the thought of TOO MUCH OPPRESSION,

TOO MUCH OPPRESSION,

and to the free shores of America they came. Savages, pestilence and poverty attacked them. The weak yielded, but the strong character resisted, and the result is an unprejudiced, independent, patriotic Christian nation. A review of scientific progress from the time Columbus shouted the eureka of a new continent from the quarter deck of the frail Pinta, challenges a comparison with the most renowned genii of ancient romance. And in literature what strides we have made! When Sidney Lanier wrote "America is going to give a great new revo-"America is going to give a great new revolutional democratic literature, which will wear a slouch hat and have its shirt open a wear a stouch hat and have its shirt open at the bosom one generally riot in a complete independence of form, ne American believed him, but when Mr. Gladstone recently pro-claimed "the right of America to be the great organ of the powerful Euglish tongue" every American with one voice shouts, "Viva la Gladstone."

"Viva la Gladstone."

Soon nations will unite with us in the commemoration of Columbus' discoveries. Through the great navigator the Old and the New World were linked together, "for better, for worse," and as the panorama of American history passes before us, we see nothing more picturesque than the period of Spanish adventures—nothing more tragical than the pictures of the wrongs endared by the native population. "A kingdom as full of people as hives are of bees. Where are they now? As we extend a welcome to all nations of the globe, let us not forget the tribes we have dispossessed, whose extermination has made room for our own prosperity and happiness.

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CAUGHT IN A TEMPEST.

NEW YORK, October 12 .- The steamshi

New York, October 12.—The steamship Augusta Victoria, from Hamburg, arrived to-day and reports an exceedingly violent tempest last Saturday and Sunday. The officers of the steamship made their report to-day to the agents of the line, C. B. Bichards & Co. They stated that the storm was the worst that they had ever experienced. The furious waves were lashed into foam by the violent gales, and, mountains high, swept over the decks of the steamer.

The portrail and turtle deck were smashed into fragments. The ladder leading down the companion way was also twisted and smashed. A big wave on Sunday afternoon struck the bridge where the Captain was standing. It broke the telegraph instrument that connected with the engineer's apartments. The compass was knocked out of gear by the same big wave, but was soon set right again. One wave rolled over the ocean racer, caught one of the boutswains and dashed him against the stanchions. He was severely injured, and is now confined in the hospital aboard ship. Another great wave came over the side and nearly killed the steerage steward. The Augusta Victoria is the new steamer of the Hamburg Line. Her officers state that she stood the storm nobly. The damage she sustained can be easily repaired.

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